

### Amoxi-Mast<sup>®</sup>

(amoxicillin)

LACTATING COW FORMULA (FÓRMULA PARA VACAS LACTANTES)

### Intramammary Infusion (Infusión intramamaria)

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Amoxi-Mast (amoxicillin) is specially prepared for the treatment of bovine mastitis in lactating cows.

**DESCRIPTION:** Amoxi-Mast is a stable, nonirritating suspension of amoxicillin trihydrate containing the equivalent of 62.5 mg of amoxicillin per disposable syringe. Amoxi-Mast is manufactured by a nonsterilizing process.

Amoxicillin trihydrate is a semisynthetic penicillin derived from the penicillin nucleus, 6-amino-penicillanic acid. Chemically, it is  $D(-)-\alpha$ -amino-p-hydroxybenzyl penicillin trihydrate.

**ACTION:** Amoxicillin is bactericidal in action against susceptible organisms. It is a broad-spectrum antibiotic which is effective against common infectious mastitis pathogens, namely *Streptococcus agalactiae* and penicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus*.

In vitro studies have demonstrated the susceptibility of the following strains of bacteria:  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -haemolytic streptococci, nonpenicillinase-producing staphylococci, and *Escherichia coli*. Susceptibility has not been demonstrated against *Penicillinase*-producing bacteria, particularly resistant staphylococci. Most strains of Pseudomonas, Klebsiella, and Enterobacter are resistant. The clinical or subclinical significance of these *in vitro* studies is not known.

INDICATIONS: Amoxi-Mast is indicated in the treatment of subclinical infectious bovine mastitis in lactating cows due to *Streptococcus agalactiae* and penicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus*. Early detection and treatment of mastitis is advised.



**WARNINGS:** Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 60 hours (5 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. Treated animals must not be slaughtered for food purposes within 12 days after the last treatment.



PRECAUTION: Because it is a derivative of 6-amino-penicillanic acid, Amoxi-Mast has the potential for producing allergic reactions. Such reactions are rare; however, should they occur, the subject should be treated with the usual agents (antihistamines, pressor amines).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Milk out udder completely. Wash udder and teats thoroughly with warm water containing a suitable dairy antiseptic. Dry thoroughly. Clean and disinfect the teat with alcohol swabs provided in the carton. Remove the syringe tip cover and insert the tip of the syringe into the teat orifice. Express the suspension into the quarter with gentle and continuous pressure. Withdraw the syringe and grasp the end of the teat firmly. Massage the medication up into the milk cistern.

For optimum response, the drug should be administered by intramammary infusion in each infected quarter as described above. Treatment should be repeated at 12-hour intervals for a total of 3 doses. At the next routine milking after the last dose, the treated quarter should be milked out and the milk discarded.

Each carton contains 12 alcohol swabs to facilitate proper cleaning and disinfecting of the teat orifice.

HOW SUPPLIED: Amoxi-Mast is supplied in cartons of 12 single-dose syringes with 12 alcohol swabs. Each 10-mL, disposable syringe contains amoxicillin trihydrate equivalent to 62.5 mg of amoxicillin activity.

Do Not Store Above 24°C (75°F) NADA #55-100, Approved by FDA Manufactured by: G.C. Hanford Mfg. Co. Syracuse, NY 13201

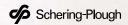


Schering-Plough Animal Health

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## **2 BIG REASONS**

You Should Switch to Amoxi-Mast<sup>®</sup> Mastitis Tubes

## **BIG REASON NUMBER 1**

## The Simple Economics of Amoxi-Mast<sup>®</sup> Compared to Other Mastitis Tube Treatments

#### MILKOUT PERIODS OF SELECT MASTITIS TUBE TREATMENTS

	Number of	Milk Hold	Da	y 1	Da	y 2	Da	y 3	Da	y 4	Da	y 5	Da	y 6	Da	y 7	<b>D</b> a	ıy 8
Antibiotic	Treatments		AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Amoxi-Mast <sup>®</sup>	3	60	Tube	Tube	Tube						Milk return to tank							
ToDay®	2	96	Tube	Tube									Milk return to tank					
Cefa-Lak®	2	96	Tube	Tube									Milk return to tank					
Spectramast® LC	5	72	Tube		Tube		Tube		Tube		Tube							Milk return to tank
Hetacin-K <sup>®</sup>	3	72	Tube		Tube		Tube							Milk return to tank				

• AMOXI-MAST has the shortest milkout of the treatments compared.

#### TOTAL TREATMENT COST (ESTIMATED IN JULY 2007)\*

Antibiotic	Number of Treatments	Estimated Treatment Cost (\$) A = number of tubes x unit price	Cost of Milk Withhold (\$)  B = number of milkings on withhold x milk price x milk production per milking	Total Treatment Cost (\$) A + B		
Amoxi-Mast <sup>®</sup>	3	\$5.93	\$43.50	\$49.43		
ToDay®	2	\$3.83	\$54.38	\$58.21		
Cefa-Lak <sup>®</sup>	2	\$3.83	\$54.38	\$58.21		
Spectramast® LC	5	\$16.13	\$81.56	\$97.69		
Hetacin-K <sup>®</sup>	3	\$5.14	\$59.81	\$64.95		

<sup>\*</sup>Based on the best price for each product on a survey in July 2007. Cost of milk withhold considers two milkings per day, 37.5 pounds of milk per milking and milk price of \$14.50 cwt.

• AMOXI-MAST is the most economical of the treatments compared.



Calculate your own comparison to see the value of AMOXI-MAST on your farm.

#### TOTAL TREATMENT COST - MAKE YOUR OWN CALCULATION

Antibiotic	Number of Treatments	Estimated Treatment Cost A = number of tubes x unit price	Cost of Milk Withhold  B = number of milkings on withhold x milk price x milk production per milkir	Total Treatment Cost (\$) A + B
Amoxi-Mast <sup>®</sup>	3			
ToDay®	2			
Cefa-Lak®	2			
Spectramast® LC	5			
Hetacin-K <sup>®</sup>	3			

### **BIG REASON NUMBER 2**

# The Highest Bacteriological Cure Rates with AMOXI-MAST in an Independent Scientific Study

## CURE RATES FOR 21 MASTITIS AGENTS TREATED WITH INTRAMAMMARY INFUSION OR RECEIVING NO TREATMENT\*

Treatment	Proportion of Cases Cured (Ratio)	Cure Rate	RR¹	Cl²
Amoxi-Mast <sup>®</sup> (amoxicillin)	908 / 1103	82%	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	1.2, 1.3
ToDay® (cephapirin)	152 / 222	68%	1.1 <sup>acd</sup>	0.9, 1.2
Cefa-Lak <sup>®</sup> (cephapirin)	152 / 222	68%	1.1 <sup>acd</sup>	0.9, 1.2
Hetacin-K <sup>®</sup> (hetacillin)	35 / 56	62%	1.0 <sup>abd</sup>	0.7, 1.3
Untreated	4206 / 6481	65%	1.0ª	

<sup>&#</sup>x27;RR = Relative Risks. Relative risks with different superscripts differ significantly from one another (i.e., their confidence intervals do not overlap). Relative risks are to be compared with the untreated group.

CI = Confidence Interval. If the CI includes 1.0, the relative risk for the treatment does not significantly differ from the relative risk for the untreated group. Confidence interval of 99.3% = 100% minus (0.05/7) with seven comparisons made

"Milk culture results were retrospectively reviewed from 9,007 cases of subclinical mastitis affecting cows housed in dairy herds located in New York and northern Pennsylvania. Cases included in this study had at least one mastitis pathogen isolated from the initial milk sample, were recultured within one month, had permanent cow identification, and had records for whether mastitis was treated with an antibiotic or no treatments at all."

High cure rates with AMOXI-MAST combined with economy means cost-effective treatment!



<sup>\*</sup>Adapted from Wilson, DJ et al (1999). Comparison of seven antibiotic treatments with no treatment for bacteriological efficacy against bovine mastitis pathogens. J Dairy Sci. 82:1664-1670.